SUNDAY, July 31, 1864. lion of the currency as being at the present time impracble, and that the Treasury has no other course t rsue than one of continued inflation, when it is perctly obvious that a single act of Congress might be ire currency issues of the government, or any part of the same, from circulation, and the substitution therefore of a funded debt. That this is in the power of the gov sroment it is easy to show by supposing that Congress onds bearing say five per cent interest in gold, the the currency issues would be no longer considered a legal tender. The interest on this debt and be raised by special taxation, payable specie, say by a property tax of three or four per cent, mions and the property of the States outside of be rebellious districts at fourteen hundred thousand f this tax the interest coupons on the bonds would have would stimulate the demand for and sustain the price of bonds; for every property holder liable to the specie ax would endeavor to protect himself by securing a sufficient amount of these to make their interest equal to

rs and the speculative class; but the more farsighted of he former would see in it ultimate advantage by the reciation of values it would afford. Although expenditure would be directly increased to the exequivalent in the improved value of their accumulated operty, and by the decline of prices for produce and he currency. The value of real estate would be especially pproved; for calculating by the specie standard, it has property worth a million in gold then is, in reality, not more than half as much now, other conditions being equal, although its value in currency dollars may be considerably in excess of its former specie value

onduring heavy taxation than any other nation in the world. Great Britain last year, under a reduced tariff o quote, seventy millions of pounds sterling, and if becomesary double the amount could be raised, so that the country would be enabled to carry on foreign war without having recourse to either twenty-nine millions, three millions of which consist of the revenue, being recipients of indoor or outdoor parish relief. Mr. Pashley, in his work on "Pauperism," has and to these may be added another three millions who are almost equally steeped in poverty, and yield little by taxation. After deducting this large number from the aggregate; it will be seen that the productive ation of the free States is not very far abort of that of Great Britain; and it is the working mass of he people, and not the rich of any country, who pay the

ing of the largest sum with the least cost and inconto both the government and the people. Taxaountry, is both less costly and oppressive and more proten years, ago. Even Spain, for a long period, most backward and retrogressive of promo-economic science, and increased her revenue from as of dollars per appum in 1851 to a hun-

than ever the important fact that taxation is the touch-compositions. The true and genuine strength and the country, and the moral and religious conpersonal happiness of its people, are materially by its fiscal regulations If inordinate taxation domand from ingenuity and industry larger sacri-fices than they are able or ought to make in exchange for the benefits of government, popular dis-satisfaction and political discord inevitably arise; and it of taxation which should bear upon all with as much equality and as lightly as possible, the scale being propertioned to the wealth of individuals.

The vast expenditures of the present war, which are rapidly adding to our already large national sot, are conducted with a certain recklement which would seem to threaten the uation of a system of extravagance which after our return to peace could not be continued with im punity. Popular discontent would manifest itself, and

The history of former and the experience of moder Court of France had not been carried to un excess of extravagance too great to be sanctioned even by the obse ulous Parliament of Paris, the provinces might not have been encouraged to become refractory, and the first of the series of modern French political revolutions have their origin in oppressive or sequal taxation is a maxim which the bistoric records

While, therefore, heavy taxation is indispensable to secure the solvency of this country, our legislators must be careful how they tax; for it is an admitted axiom in and checks commerce to proportion to the amount levied. The sources of our revenue, as well as our expenditure, opaideration, not only by the Secretary of the Treasury, the industry, the knowledge and the moral courage to

Let us not forget, amid the excitement of war, the excess of our public expenditure over the income, nor that the testimony of all history establishes the fact that a heavy national debt is a great future incumbrance, and that the more we exceed our national strength beyond a certain limit now the greater will be the prostration hereafter. Judicious taxation while the saddle upon posterity. But the Tax bill and tariff at present in force are very defective, and in some reresources of the government, particularly as regards im-port duties, which defeat their own purpose by being

much shorter time than any other in the world, and this makes our ultimate financial future a problem less

With a population of eight and a half millions in 1816 we had a national debt of one hundred and twenty-seven and a half millions, and between that year and 1835 the valuation of property averaged about two bundred and hed in the latter year and a large surplus remained in the Treasury. Our ability to pay a heavy debt is now far more than double what it was then in pro-portion to the population; for the value of property in the loyal States has increased to an average of six hundred and sixty-six dollars per head-allowing the population to be twenty one millions and the value of preperty fourteen hundred thousand millions. And this is entirely exclusive of the States is rebellion, and without calcuvaluation which both are still rapidly undergoing.

Thus, with immease advantages in our favor, we have yet great dangers and evils to guard and contend against, and wiser statesmanship in the control of the national finances than the war has thus far developed will be sources and prevent that mighty incubus of debt which every day is increasing from becoming an unmanage

both in and out of Wall street. The leading topic in the which was advertised in Washington on Monday after moon. The subscription books were opened at the Sub-Treasury in New York on Wednesday, when subscripto the amount of eighteen hundred thousand dollars were made, but the subsequent receipts been comparatively small, reaching on we are informed, to less than a bun-and fifty-two thousand dollars. This is attributable in part to the intelligence of the raid into

Pennsylvania, which also had the effect of depre quotations for government securities generally which were before strongly in the ascendant, owing to the large orders for our gold-bearing bonds from Europe, the easy money market resulting from the inflation of the ourreacy by the Treasury Department to the extent of surrency paying loan having been put on the market This cannot be expected to be taken largely till the goldbearing bonds experience a further considerable rise, the lovasion excitement.

The speculative spirit on the Stock Exchange exhibited actions were larger than for many weeks previously The confidence in operations for a rise was general, an

Money was more active, at seven per cent, at the close of the week, owing to the increasing demand, and prices in the railway shares list suffered a slight reaction of Saturday.

was small, owing to the limited demand for the payment of customs duties and shipment. This was the natural consequence of the heavy exportations of native and re-exportations of foreign products going forward, as also to the large foreign investments before referred to in United States bonds. These causes also in acknowledged and prospective additions to the currency to 46% on Thursday, from which, however, it rallies and the closing quotation on Saturday was 155. Product and merchandise of nearly all kinds sympathized with

Exchange was dull and little in request on either re

or speculative account. effect that Mr. Fessenden will be in New York on Monday but whether he intends to open negotiations with th his way to his home in Maine without conferring with the bank managers, is as yet a mere matter of surmise.

By a typographical error last Friday we were made, in speaking of the effect of the new loan on the banks, to represent that "they say it will lead" instead of they ow it would lead to a drain on their deposits. Mr. Cisco, it is reported, will retire from the Sub-

The following were the quotations of railroad and mis-

			333447-0-251
cellaneous shares at the close	of each of	the pa	at four
WOOKS:-			
Julys	. July 16	ruly 23	July30
American gold 271	25714	250	255
American Coal		13	95
Cleveland & Pittsburg 111	36 -	108%	114%
Cleverand & Toledo 13	135	137	144
Chicago & Rock Island 113	109%	10914	11434
	1 61	49%	58
Chicago & Alton 90		J	98.
	3% 61%	87	60
Central Coul	Contract Con	60	6314
Cauton Company 31		3436	
Del. & Hodson Canal 24		208	210
Erio Railway 114		109%	1124
Frie preferred 118		107	110
Mudson River 129		12734	134
Illinois Central 131		124%	129
Michigan Central 185		134	141
Michigan Southern 98		83 14	9234
Milwaukee & P. du Chien 65			70
Mariposa Mining 48		41 %	49%
New York Central 135	34 13234	13234	134
Ohio & Mississippi cer	The second second	-	5334
Pacific Mail	000	280	281
Pennsylvania Coal 216			220
Pittaburg & Fort Wayne 113		110	117
Quicksilver Mining 74		74	783
2	*****	don't	107

ŝ	Reading Railroad 187		132%	
i	The following were the quotation	s of go	vernm	-08 ID
3	carities:-			The same of
d	July9, J			
	Registered 6's of 1881104	103	103	106%
ij	Coupon 6's of 1881104	-	103	105%
ĕ	Five-twenty coupon104	-	104%	108 1
g	Five twenty registered 103%	103	104%	105%
9	One year certificates 94%	94 16	95	95%

Seven and three tenthe potes, 105 104% 108% 109 State stocks were quoted as follows:-Missouri 6's 67 North Carolina 6's 58 1/2
Tennessee 6's 58 California 7's 101
Indiana 5's 89 Ohio 6's 1881 110
Virginia 6's 53 Louisiana 6's 98
Georgia 6's 60 Michigas 6's 98
The experiment of raising cotton in Missouri, which

of the farmers of the State were induced this year t ater into the culture on a more extended scale. We learn that many thousands of acres have been planted, and that, notwithstanding the lateness of the spring and subsequent inauspiciousness of the weather, the crop generally looks promising, and if the autumnal frosts will vouchsafe a little tardiness in making their appearance a compensating yield is anticipated. The experience of last year fully demonstrated the fact that cotton can be grown in the Southern part of Missouri, and the only which almost invariably ruin the crop if attacked before

It has fully ripened. The American Fire Insurance Company will pay, on de-mand, a each dividend or ten per cent, a scrip dividend of afty per cent, and six per cent interest on outstanding

mand, a dividend of five per cent, free of tax.

The Nassau Bank of Brooklyn will pay, on demand, a

divid ad of four per cent, free of tax.

with corresponding time	last year	-	
Companies. This S	eason.	Last Season.	Increase.
Reading RR	905,125	1,852,932	62,193
Schuylkin Navigation	453,530	376,632	76,998
	20,273	313,139	7,134
	644,176	752,214	91,961
	720.858	658,008	62,849
Delaware & Hudson :	390.882	844,103	46,779
Pennsylvania Coal 3	358,321	249.117	F04,204
Shamokin 1	155,966	186,337	19,629
	233,941	171,812	53,129
	71.898	49,953	21,945
Treverton	39,392	31,902	7,490
Total 5.4	94 492	4 936 149	544 211

The anthracite coal trade continues active, the tonnage last week amounting to 252,292 tons, making the tonnings for the season 5,494,482 tons, being an increase of 558,203 tons on tonnage from the same sources of supply to corresponding time last year.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Old

Colony and Newport Railroad Company, held at Boston on the 28th instant, it was resolved to issue bonds to the per cent interest, and having twenty years to run-for what purpose was not stated. It was also resolved to authorize the directors to take measures to procure a consolidation with the Dighton and Somerset Railroad Corporation. The receipts of the Old Colony road for the six months ending June 1, 1864, were \$301,694; the expenses, \$212,562. Out of the surplus of \$197,000 was paid a dividend of \$144,000, leaving a balance of \$34,748.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dighton and Somerset Railroad Company was also held in Boston amount of receipts on account of 5,162 shares of stock was \$180,412, of which \$81,000 was from the full payment on 1,515 shares. Of this \$150,000 have been paid

band.	tron, otder remot some, and \$20,000 is on
The company	rative earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie
du Chien Rail	road for the third week in July were as fol-
lows:-	
1863	\$16,942
1864	31,497

The increase in the carnings of the above road since

January 1 is \$396,521, or about 72 per cent.

The following is a statement of the traffic on the Grand

Trunk Railroad for the week ending July 22, 1864:-	
Passengers. \$32 Express greight, mails and sondries 2 Freight and live stock 53,	50 411
Total. \$98 Corresponding week of last year	.04
410	89

The Boston Traveller of yesterday says:-

acknowledged merit.	
Stock Es	change.
\$20000 U S 6's, 'Sl, reg. 106%	URDAY, July 30-10:30 A. M.
11000 U S 6'm, '81, con. 106%	100 ahs Hud Riv RR 134
1000 40	200 do
15000 do 105%	200 do 133 a
BING U 8 6's,15-20, con. 108%	100 do 132%
40000 do 108%	500 Reading RR 135
1500 Brook 6's, w loan 116 2000 U S 6's, 1 year cer 95%	27 do
2000 U B 6 %, 1 year cer 30%	1000 do
70000 do 95%	800 do 13636
2000 Missouri 6's 67	1000 do 530 13736
20:00 Ohio & Minu cer 53%	20.0 do 186%
100000 do	15 Michigan Cen RE . 141
10000 do	15 Alchigan Cen Ma. 170
300 N Y Cen 6's, '87., 118	400 Cleve & Toledo R.R. 144
2000 Erie 2d m bds, '79 130	400 do 143%
8000 N Y Central Ca., 123%	200 Mich So & M I RR. 92
1000 N Y Cen 7's, 76 135	1600 dq 92M
1000 Erie 3d mort 129%	200 40 816 925
1000 mud 3d maf bds. 130	30 do

ı	5000 Att 4 TH2m m pref 93	200 do
4	600 Chi & NW 1st m. 106	100 Mich Soan I must 227
8	5000 Pitta, FW&Ch2dm 116	500 fil Cen RR scrip 129
3	3000 Chie & Alt 1st m. 115	700 do 1901
7		
a		50 do b30 1305
2	100 do b30 3836	600 Cieve & Pitts RR. 114
7	50 Del & Hud CanalCo 210	500 do a10 114
	50 Penn Coal Co. 220	200 do
8	100 Cepake Iron Mines, 8%	100 do 1163
	100 do 3	210 do
	50 Central Coal Co 63 %	HUCHEVE, Col & Cinkk 170
•	100 Cumb Coal pref 60	600 Chi & N W RR 56
	400 do 50%	400 do 565
	200 do al0 59%	400 do 67
	300 do b3 60	100 do
t	100 do 530 60%	200 do 573
	200 Quicksilver Mg Co. 78	
п		500 do 515 58
n	100 do	100 do bid 581
	100 4 do 78%	100 Chi & N W pref 93
	50 American Coal Co . 95	500 do 923
83	10 Mariposa Mg Co 49%	100 do blo 92
×	100 do 4536	100 do 021
	100 do blu 48%	100 do
w	650 do 48	200 do 92
æ	300 dobi5 48%	100 do 913
2	100 N Y Cen RR 510 13434	500 Chi & Rk Is RR 1115
4	700 do 13414	500 do 1163
ı	50 do	100 Mil & Pr du Ch RR 70
Н	AND COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF THE	236 Pitts, F W & Chi RR 1165
w	500 Brie HR 11236	
۰	5 0 do 630 1181	100 do
a	600 do 11214	200 Alt & T Han pref 791
ø	1600 do 112	200 Chi & Atton pref 961
	8:0 do 11214	100 Miss & Mo RR 50
п	-100 do	100 do 49
П	100 Erie BR pref 110	

r-	100 Erie BR pref 110
e- 1-	Statement of Business at the United States Assay Office, at New York, for the Month Ending July 30, 1864.
7.	Deposits of gold-
1.	Foreign cains \$10,800
135/11	Foreign bullion 7,000
	United States bullion 180,000
A	
200	Deposits of silver, including purchases-
33	Foreign coins
al)	Foreign bullion 10,000
- 70	United States bullion (contained in gold) 3,000
le l	Do. do. (old coins) 2,500
355/4	Do. do. (Lake Superior) 1,000
2.5	31,000
	Total deposits, payable in bars\$134,000
eicil)	Do., payable in coins 94,000
00	228,000
th	Gold bars stamped
0.	Trabsmitted to U. S. Mint, Phil., for coinage 87,778
*	Transmission to be seemed a med ton committee or the contract

Receipts and Disburseme	COLUED	of o
July 1, 1864, balance	· ·	\$3,727
Receipts during the month-		2 3
Customs	\$3,641,801	
Loans	8,943,735	
Internal revenue	977.738	
Transfers	9,950,783	
Patent fees	5.520	
Miscellaneous		
Post Office Department	370.298	
	NAME OF STREET	48,507
	22110	A Real Property
Total		47,234
Rebits-	Mark and the second	
Treasury drafts	31,158,975	

	Total Rebits Treasury drafts\$31,159,875 Post Office do	47,234,648 31,692.969
	Balance July 38, 1864	SR 994 896
	Balance Balance, Cr., interest accounts Payments	11.027,625
	Balance	3.641.301
4	Decrease July, 1864	\$1,082,774

% 0.	Coin received during the mouth \$88,878	\$137,881
0.	Fine bars received during the month 67,259	156,182
XXXX	Balance	\$204,020
×	Payments in fine bars	\$214,303
4	Balance	\$79,717
N. C.	Fine bars, Assay office \$7,862 Unparted builion, Assay office 202,513	29,400,981 \$210,375
h	Total	29,611,357

Balance.....\$16,007,380 OFT COMMERCIAL REPORT.

- 13,608,976

SATURDAY, July 30-6 P. M. ASHER.—Receipts, 7 bbls. The market was inactive, and prices were nominally \$13 50 for pots and \$15 50 f

and 88 bags corn meal, 114,724 bushess wheat, 50,157 do. corn. and 11,345 do. cats. The demand was sore active for export, and the market opened decidedly firmer, fresh ground shipping brands commanding an advance of fully 10c.; but the improvement was not sustained to the close. Included in the sales were 1,000 bbls. extra State for September, and 1,000 do. for October delivery, at \$11 25. The sales op the spot were 18,000 bbls. State and Western, 1,700 dc. Southern, and 700 do. Canadian. Rye flour was dull and nominal. Corn meal was active and firm, sales 2,100 bbis , at \$7 00 for Jer-

9	Superfine State and Western flour \$9 25 a 9 55
	Extra State 9 5 a 10 00 Choice State 10 20 a 10 25
	Common to medium extra Western 9 60 a 10 15
	Extra round hoop Ohio
ì	Extra St. Louis
j	Common Southern
Ì	Common Canadian 9 95 a 10 15
1	Good to choice and extra
ı	Rys Bour, superfine
۱	Corn meal, puncheons

A 45c.

Rice was quiet and firm, at previous prices.

Woon.—The market for both demestic and foreign was quies active, and prices were without material change.

The principal sales were 220,000 ibs. demestic fieces at

93c. a \$1 05, for heavy and heavy to good medium, he-ciuding Ohio at \$1 10. and 30,000 ibs pulled and tab washed at 95c. a \$1 65, and 35,000 ibs. California at 50c. a \$175c., for interior to choice.

1 Whiterar.—Receipts, 1,137 bbls; the market is firm, but irregular. The bear party, who have contracts maturing at low figures, are making strenuous efforts to depress the market, but there is a growing impression among the trade that under the present excess tax of \$1.50 per gelion, whiskey is a perfectly safe article to hold at current rates, and that there are substantial reasons for an advance instead of a decline sales 3,100 bbls. at \$1.70 a \$1.75—the latter an extreme price; sales were reported at \$1.65, but they could not be traced to any reliable source.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Prolongation of the War.
SUCCESS TO BE REACHED ONLY BY THE DESTRUCTION
OF THE RESOURCES OF ONE SIDE OF THE OTHER—
THE ADVANTAGES OF THE SOUTH—THE FEDERAL

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE SOUTH—THE FEDERAL SCHEME OF HOSTILITIES, ETC.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 27]

The war has reached that stage is which success can only be reached on either side through a destruction of the other's material resources. The North has long ago despaired of conquering the "rebellion" by regular operations in the field, and are acting on the theory that sublugation can be effected only by desolating the South. They have been practicing on that theory from the beginning of hostilities; but the present campaign has been especially signalized by a heartiess and abandosed atrocity characteristic of that people while carrying it into execution. The scheme gratified with the acquisitive propensity of the Yankee race, and was a convenient exquese for thefts, robberies and beastialities, which, but for it, would have been committed without acquise, yet the proposition on which they profess to act is certainly true: that desolation and extermination are the only possible means of subjugating the South.

provess of her armies in the regular and honorable methods of combat.

According to the old adags, that people who live in glass houses should be the last to throw stones, the Yankees have set a dangerous example in embarking upon the policy of an indiscriminate destruction of property as a scheme of warfars. The armies of the confederacy have, previously to the present campaign, three times invaded the federal confines—twice in Maryland and Pennsylvania and unce in Ohio. In all these expeditions they acrupulously respected private property, and outlined the destruction inflicted to property strictly public or contraband of war. The respect they displayed for the usages of civilization and the humane principles prescribed for military commanders by modern casulating a licentiousness as extreme as their own forbearance was exemplary.

seribed for military commanders by moders casulated has not been imitated by the enemy, who have indulged in a licentiousness as extreme as their own forbearance was exemplary.

The enemy have themselves converted the war into an indiscriminate outlaught upon all property, public and private; and the idea is not to be tolerated that such a warfare can longer remain one sided. If they go, on with their grand scheme of reducing the "rebellion" by laying waste the Confederate territory, the Confederates must meet them on their own ground and with their own weapons and tactica. In a contest who shall destroy must property, the advantage is not altogether on the side of the party which can muster the meet men, but may be shown to lie on the side of those who, having lit tile to lose themselves, are in the best possible condition and frame of mind to play the game of havoe with an adversury who has much to lose.

If General Grants army were allowed to march from Alexandria to New Orleans, and Sherman at the same time from Louisville to Savannah, while our own, armies were quietly withdrawn from their front and sent in detachments of lifty thousand each, by four or flav different routes, into the enemy's country, the Yankees might, on their own principles of wariare, be made to suffer heavier lose every day than they could initio on us is any month of the unequal contest.

If this war is to go on upon the policy inaugurated by the Yankees themselves, the South would be very stupid if they consended to conduct a single additional campaign upon the principles she has herotofore observed with such scrapuleus honor. The North compensates her for all the disadvantage suffered from inferior numbers by inaugurating asobeme of hexilities upon which those who have most to lose are obliged to suffer most heavily. If plunder and devastation are to be insisted upon as the legitimate, as the legiting objects of hostilities on the enemy's part, then we were holpieless idjots if we did not recort this policy upon their own in a suff

Integrated by the Tankes Intermitted.

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altered.

In requiring fifty days' notice of a draft, Coagress, in effect, deteated the object of a draft. In less than fifty days the term of service of one hundred thousand nundred days' men expires. Before auch a draft dould be carried into practical effect, Liccom would, besides, less a hundred thousand of his voterans, whose dould be carried into practical effect, Liccoln would, besides, less a hundred thousand of his veterans, whose terms of service are about to expire. Add to these at least a hundred more thousand for the killed and wounded in battles, for deserters, and for those who will die natural deaths, and you diminish the Northern army (already much too small to cope with us successfully) at least three hundred thousand men.

Lincoin, seeing that his cause is hopeless, does not order a draft. We believe the Democratic Convention will nominate a perce candidate, and that his nomination will probably wind up active hostilities, if not end the war.

will probably wind up active hostilities, if not end the war.

Northern Peace Sentiments.

[From the Richmend Dispatch, July 23.]

That the mass of the Northern people, if they could be permitted to vote their secret sentiments, unawed by bayonets, would to-morrow vote for peace on the basis of separation, rather than encounter the possible consequences of an indefinite prolongation of this contest, we do not entertain the shadow of a dont. They are sick at heart of the senseless waste of blood and tressure, and beginning to see that the restoration of Southern trade and commerce is not to be obtained by the expenditure of any amount of gunpowder. Minie builets and-bombshoils, they are fast discovering, are not the kind of currency which produces cotton and tobacco. But the latent peace sentiments of the North can be of no practical avail to the Cenfederate cause till Confederate bayonets overthrow the armies which sustain the Lincoin despotism. We are fighting the battles of freedom in the United States as well as in our own country; and though we feel no anxiety to aid in the emancipation of those who have sought to englave ourselves, yet, if their deliverance will hasten the termination of this war, our labors will not be without reward. We look to our armies as the only pacificators whose intervention will have any influence in the quarrel. We look to the camp as the only pacificators whose intervention will have any influence in the quarrel. We look to the storm and deluge of the battle as the only spot where it can find an olive branch. Such reflections should inspire the hearts and nerve the arms of every soldier of the confederacy. Likerally and truly, the only sartally hope of peace is in their secosas. Let every general and every private realing this truth in all its bearings and who can doubt the result.

pissolution of the Rebel Comfederacy Recommended—North Carolina Secoding—Fac Plan for Reconstruction, &c.

The Releigh, N. C., Conservative of July 13, after commenting upon the movement of the reconstruction party and the erection of North Carolina into an independent State, asys:—

But we might show by argument that a willingness to meet the Northern States in convention necessarily implies a willingness to reconstruct. If we should meet the North in convention—we use the term in the sense of the Progress—they being much more numerous than we of the South, of course the action of the convention would be shaped and controlled by the party having the numerical strength. As everybody in the North, irrespective of party, is for the rectoration of the Union, of course any proposition from the South for a different purpose would be voted down. The result then, in trust, of a convention of all the States, would be—the Rofth offstating the tesms—that the rebelt should by down their arms, deliver up their leaders, from tien. Lee down to the colonels, to be hung; and that the rebellious States go back into the Union with slavery sholished, and all our property conflicate, to be divided among the Northern mercenaries, and to pay the Northern debt. Such would be the fruits of a convention as proposed by the Progress. As the editor of that paper is a man of too much intelligence not to know that this yould be the action of his convention scheme, we are found to conclude that he would be in favor of that action being submitted to the people of North Carolina for ratification. Are we not lot to infer that he would the war?

But in the same article from which we make the above extract, we find the following language—

"Better to let each State set up, temporarily, for itself, than continue the war."

Now what does this mean! It has been charged and proven that Mr. Holden projected and advocated the convention proposition in this State for the express purpose of withdrawing North Carolina from the confederacy. The Progress de

The New Schedule of Prices Ruinous to the Schedule of Prices Ruinous to the Schedule of Prices Ruinous to the Yole of the press and of the public seems to be unanimous against this schedule. It does not even satisfy the farmers, although they are to get thirty dollars a bushel from the government for it. The farmers cannot but see that the act of placing such a price upon wheat makes the currency in which it is paid worse than nothing. They know what a bushel of wheat is and what it is worth, measured by the standard of labor They have been always in the habit of paying for reapers the current price of one bushel of wheat fee diem. When they are told thaten the money they are to receive a reaper's day's work cannot be fairly paid for with less than thirty dollars, what opinions will they form of it? It is principally because it undees all the labor of the last congress took so much pains to improve, that we object to this schedule. It is framed precuesty as though no such laws as those of the last session had ever been passed—precisely as though we were still under the pleasure of Mr. Memminger's paper mill, and liable to a delage of freasury notes to the ture of hundreds of millions every hour in the day. It plays into the hands of speculators, and those interrested in deprecising the currency, and it renders utterly nugatory all the laws of the last session, and this, too, at a time when money is extremely scarce from the enormous amount withdrawn from circulation.

We learn from a contemporary that the Governor of Virginia is using every exertion to call the attention of the President to this state of the case. We trust that hands and the produced fearfully, and learful may be the commissioners may be immediately called to rectify their terrible mustaks. That they meant well nebody doubts: but they have blundered fearfully, and learful may be the connection.

Correspondents Prisoners of War.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 21.7]
Mr. Davis, correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial
newspaper, and Mr. Zeiteler, correspondent of the New
York Herath, accredited to those journals, and several
other reputed correspondents, have been forwarded to
Salisbury. N. C., in conformity with instructions from
the War Department, through the exchange bureau. Mr.
Francis, correspondent of the New York World, is reserved for special exchange. The Lincoln government
holds "Ass Hartz" and a number of other newspaper
correspondents and literary gentlemen, and upon their
signifying acquiescence so a fair "swop" with something "to boot," they can be accommodated.

The Iollowing members of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth New York State Volunteers were in Libby Prison on June 5, 1864:—John McGlauchlin, Co. E; John Reedy, Co. E; John Have, Co. E; William Stant, Co. E; W. J. Scott, Co. D; David Coon, Co. D; William Hesa, Co. D: Frank Laygan, Co. D; Joseph Scalens, Co. D; William H. Platt, Co. I; J. T. West, Co. I.

Mir. Memminger Unjustly Charged.

[From the Wilmington Journal.]

It is unjust to charge Mr. Memminger with all the sin for the derangement of our financial affairs. The late acts of Congress were not in accordance with Mr. Memminger's recommendation by any means. No doubt Mr. M. has also enough to bear, but it is unjust to charge him with that which he is not guilty.

Interesting Habens Corpus Case.
SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS. Before Judge Barnard.

July 22.—In the Matter of the Application of Mathew Bramaghin.—This was an application to admit to ball Mathew Bramaghin, now in the custody of the Sheriff of Albany, on charge of murder. The Sheriff made a return, stating that he held the person of the prisoner by virtue of a Coroner's warrant, which charged him with

Albany, on the 30th of November, 1868.
District Attorney Higgins, of Albany, appeared in

time the accused would be taken in charge by one of the officers of the court, and confined in this city until the matter was disposed of.

Fearful Catastropho—Four Children

Burmed to Death.

One mile north of Queensylle, distant iwenty, eight miles from Madison, Ind., and the Courier of July 23, in a piesant farm bouse, and surconned with almost everything to render life desirable and full of earthly comfort, lived, a few days ago. Mr. Edward Maloney and family, consisting of his wife and five children—two girls and three boys.—whose ages ranged from five to perhaps thirteen years. Day before yeaterday, the father coming home early in the afternoon, some of the children told him there had been a man, a stranger to them, strolling about the vicinity, from whose appearance they considered that he was a bad character. Mr. Maloney had \$1,300 in greenbacks in the house; but without seeming to think anything wrong, he allowed what his children had asid to pass from his memory. At four o'clock the family ale their supper, and at no time in the evening subsequently was there fire in the house. At the causal hour they all retired to reat, the father and mother sleeping in a lower room, and the children all together in a room on the second floor, in which they locked themselves up. Between eleven and twelve o'clock they were awarened from sweet sleep and pleasaut dreams to find the mansion in flames. The alarm aprending, a few kind neighbors hastened to the spot, and with difficulty the parents escaped through whe flames that had already enveloped the entire lower story of the building, which was built of wood. The children, however, it was impossible to reacus. The fire raged with fury below and all around them, cutting off all chance of those beneath getting to them, and at the same time proventing their escape by the stairway or otherwise. The cries of the poor little unfortunates for mother and heartrending beyond description, and more than once their mother had to be dragged from the hope of rescent he happy famil

ones were not.

Fighting Quakers in Frederick County,
Maryland.

[From the Hagerstown Berald.]

A member of the Society of Friends, who resides in Frederick county, Maryland, named Wm. Rrown, was called upon one evening at his residence by a guerila who had in his possession a horse which he had stolen, and who demanded a saddle and bridle. Mr. Brown informed him that he had none for him; but he would take no desial, and the old man, seeing that the case was one which would astimit of no parfying, turned quietly into his house, took up his gun, and returned to the door and shot the fellow in the mouth and face. On receiving the contents of the gun he fell, and remained there until removed by a Union man named Baker, who removed him to some place where he has been taken care of, and where he is likely to recover.

Soon after this eccurronce, a band of the same class of men, afteen in number, headed by a well known rebel by the name of Hunter, determined to avonge the wounding of the horse thief, and accordingly started for the none of Mr. Brown. The old man, however, was apprised of their approach, and he and his two none stationed themselves up states. The party, on licer arrival, rusbed into the house and inquired for the non, when they were told by the female portion of the family that they were up stars, and endeavored to dissuade them from going up, but to no purpose. Two of them being more resolute than the reet, rushed for the users, when the foremost was fired upon by one of the Browns, the ball taking effect in his chin, passing into his breast and killing him instantly. The hundmost man fell wounded in the left, The firing now became general, both inside and out of the house. One of the Browns, on looking out of the window, as wone of the rebols in the yard, with a united States flag which he had stoleng at Ball. He discharged his gun at him, when the fellow fell, and died in a few moments.

hasty retreat, leaving the Browns in undisturbed possession of the field, with the enemy's dead and wounded in their hands, and two of their horses as trophics. After their retreat Hunter sent two sympathizers for their dead and wounded, but old Mr. Brown refused to let him have them, telling them that if Hunter would come alone and unarmed that he would be permitted to move them without molestation. He went, but was so frightequed that he left without them.

A short time after this about sixty of the marauders resolved on rilling or capturing the old man, and accordingly started for the house. It was on a Sunday, and his sons were at church about a mile and a hair distant. Some friends entered the church and apprised them of the approach of the band. They immediately mounted their horses and rode home as rapidly as possible, and had barely time to sotify their father of his danger. The old man was in the yard at the time, bareheaded, and was forced to leave without his bat andestrike for the woods, which he reached unharmed, amid a shower of buillets. Some of his pursuers were within a few yards of him when he eltered the times, but did not follow him, tearing that some of them might fare as badiy as did some of Hunter's men.

online when he ablitered the timber, but did not follow him, tearing that some of them might fare as badly as did some of Hunter's men.

High the scene.

THREE WOMEN BURNED TO ASHES IN THE JAIL AVERT SCHOLASTIQUE, CANADA RARY.

[From the Montreal Herald, July 20.]

A correspondent who went from this cuty to St. Scholastique furnishes us with the following narrative:—

I regret much that the rumers of the loss of life and destructive of the Court House and prison at St. Scholastique furnishes us with the following narrative:—

I regret much that the rumers of the loss of life and destructive of the Court House, in that portion of the first floor occupied as a kitchen by the jailer, Mr. Quien. The servant sleeping in the adjoining room was the first who gave the aiarm; this was about fitteen minutes to treview colock. On awakening, Mr. Quinn immediately descended to examine where and to what extent the building was on fire; but, instead of instantly returning, he left the building to alarm the sherif, who resided about one and a half arcos distant. When he resurned it was too late; the fire and smoke had extended from the kitchen to the only stairway leading to the cells. Is its but right to say Mr. Quinn told Mrs. Quinn and that turnkey to seless the prisoners, should they think it requisite, before he returned. Mrs. Quinn deserves credit for making extentions to do so; but unfortunately she was overpowered by the smoke that filled the stairway, fod, becoming extracted, had barely time to return to her own room and rescue her three little children, the youngest being an insinal. About this time the alarm was general, the villagers railying to render such assistance as they best tould. Floture therefore on Buding that within that burning tomb wave six human beings on the point of perishing by the fire. If not specify released from white the fire of the fire of the fire of the window was to be found about the prisoner, should be heard above all other noise. Men seemed part the college hander to be found about the

For flagging and redlagging Broadway, from Forty-ninth For second street. For working Sighth avenue as a country road, from 140th

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A YOUNG NAVAL OFFICER, OF GOOD STANDING in the service, and with an ample income, desires to correspond with a young lady of outsivation and refinement, with a view to matrimony. A personal description of the fair correspondent is requested. Address Rebt. Fortescus, U. S. S. Hichmond, New Orleans, En.

THE AGED PARENTS OF A YOUNG MAN, 28 YEARS I old, of weakened mind, desire to secure for him a wife of gonial temperament, who will give the same tender care and attention to him that they have given for the past six years, and which they are no longer able to bestow. He has a fixed income in his own right of over three thousand dollars a year, which will be increased at the demise of his parents, should he survive them, and a satisfactory settlement will be made upon his wife. He is mild and amable in disposition at all times, very susceptible to kindness, and its remarkably particular says to his personal appearance. He is gentlemantly in deportment, and in his habits and tastes there is nothing objectionable. He has received a collegiste education, and high hopes were entertained of him until his memory began to fail him at the age of twenty two years. It is not to the subject of the survive of the wife the survive of the wife the survive of the wife to the survive of the wife to the survive of the wife the survive of the wife the survive of the wife of her only and uncortunate one to quicken into a flame the now emouldering apark of intelligence, and it render less dark the cloud that surrounds him. His fremeds will be guided in their selection of the lady with whom they will correspond in reference to the object of this advertisement by the character of the replice to it. The highly estantial to the surface of qualifications in all respects will be canced. The wife of the open me will enter into an elevated circle of society, and great care will be observed by his triends that she be worthy of the position before she fills it. Address Wadsworth, bes 137 Hersale office.

AT 77.— MONEY LIBERALLY ADVANCED AT 77 ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELLY, FLANCS, FURNITURE, &c.
AT 77. PAWNEROKERS TICKETS WANTED AT 77. On Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., and a higher price paid than can be obtained at any other place in the city, at 77 Bieccker street, up stairs.

AT 609-MONEY LIBERALLY ADVANCED ON DIA-monds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plate, Guns, Platois, &c., &c. Also Pawnbroker's Tickets wanted of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistois, &c., for which I will pay 260 per cent more than can be obtained at any other place in the city. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston street, up stairs, room No. 5.

AT 486 BROADWAY, ROOM 5 —CASH ABVANCED ON Diamonds. Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Fisiols, &c. Also Farmbrokers Tickies bought for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Silks, Furs, &c., at 486 Breadway, room 5.

AT B. HEMAN'S, 665 BROADWAY, CORNER OF For Diamond, set or unset, Watches and Silver Ware, or will sevance cash on the above articles. 668 Broadway, corner of Bond street.

AT 148-PAWNBROKERS' MCKETS PURCHASED, of Diamonds, Watches, Silver Ware, Musical Instruments, Guns, Pistola, Clothing and all other goods, 148 Canal street, third door west of Bowery, under Citizens' Bank.

EXPRESSES.

BURNHAM'S FURNITURE EXPRESS—OFFICE 118
West filerenth streat, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Planoicries, Mirrors, Paintings, China, &c., boxed and shipped to all pairs of the world. Large wagens for moving Furniture in city or country. Furniture secret.